

Population-1929  
Dalton, Ga., N. Ga. Citizen  
Thursday, November 7, 1929  
Race Problem

## Tending Toward Self Solution

Atlanta, Ga.—It is believed that the race problem in the South is tending steadily to solve itself by a gradual decline in the proportion of negro population, according to a statement issued here by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation based on an examination of the census returns for more than a hundred years.

"These figures," says the statement, "reveal the fact that there are today but half as many negroes in the United States in proportion to the total population as there were in 1790, and that, with but two exceptions, every decade in the meantime has shown a lower percentage of negro population than the previous one. In 1790 the percentage of negroes was 19.3, while in 1920 it had declined to 9.9. Decade by decade, beginning in 1790, the figures were 19.3, 18.9, 19, 18.4, 18.1, 16.8, 15.7, 14.1, 12.7, 13.1, 11.9, 11.6, 10.7, and 9.9.

"The census returns show also that the rate of gain in negro population has been steadily decreasing, from 32.3% in the decade ending with the year 1800, to 11.2% in the decade 1900-1910, and to 6.5% in the decade ending 1920. The rate of increase of white population also has declined in this period, but not nearly so rapidly, having been 35.8% in the ten years ending with 1800 and 16% in the decade ending 1920. It will be seen, therefore, that of late the white population has been increasing twice as fast as the colored.

"It will be of special interest to the South, and to many people a surprise, to learn that the proportion of colored population has declined more rapidly in this section than in any other. In the earlier days practically all the negroes in America lived in the South; but in 1920, chiefly as a result of repeated migrations, there were 1,550,900 members of the race living in other sections of the country, out of a to-

tal colored population of 10,463,131. For the last three census periods, 1900, 1910, and 1920, the percentage of negroes to the total population of the South has been respectively 32.3 per cent, 29.8 per cent and 27 per cent. This trend has been true not only of the region as a whole, but also of every Southern state except one. The following table shows the decrease in the per cent of negro population in the several states during this twenty-year period:

"Alabama, from 45.2 per cent to 38.4 per cent; Arkansas, from 28 per cent to 27 per cent; Florida, from 43.7 per cent to 34 per cent; Georgia, from 46.7 per cent to 41.7 per cent; Kentucky, from 13.3 per cent to 9.8 per cent; Louisiana, from 47.1 per cent to 38.9 per cent; Mississippi, from 58.5 per cent to 52.2 per cent; North Carolina, from 33 per cent to 29.8 per cent; South Carolina, from 58.5 per cent to 51.4 per cent; Tennessee, from 23.8 per cent to 19.3 per cent; Texas, from 20.4 per cent to 15.9 per cent; Virginia, from 35.6 per cent to 29.9 per cent; Oklahoma is the only exception showing a slight increase from 7 per cent in 1900 to 7.4 per cent in 1920. While in 1880 there were three hundred counties in the South having a predominance of Negro population, by 1920 the number of such counties had declined to 219. From 1910 to 1920 the negro population showed not only a proportional decrease, but an actual loss in 824 of the South's 1364 counties.

"Since the acuteness of any race problems is usually directly proportionate to the relative numbers of the minority group," the statement concludes, "these figures afford good ground for hope that the race problem in the South as a whole, and also in every part of the South is becoming steadily less acute as a result of this decided population trend."

General

# ALL IN AMERICA TO BE COUNTED

By OLIVER McKEE Jr.

**A**N army of 100,000 enumerators will begin on Jan. 1, 1930, to count the population of the United States for the fifteenth census. Notwithstanding the failure of the Seventieth Congress to send to the President the bill providing for this census, Director W. M. Steuart and his assistants are completing plans for taking the count under the authority of the census bill of ten years ago. The law of 1920 has several defects, and new legislation is needed by July 1 if the Census Bureau is to do a satisfactory job. The 1930 census will be the biggest undertaking of its kind in history. It will cost, over a three-year period, including the printing of the results, about \$39,000,000, or more than 30 cents for each person counted. The Census Bureau has received \$19,000,000 for the first year's work, so the failure of the bill in the Seventieth Congress has not kept from the bureau the funds necessary to begin the project.

## The Cost Steadily Mounting.

The expenses incident to taking a census have been steadily mounting. It cost \$44,377.28 to count the 3,929,214 Americans in 1790, the year of the first census. Enumerators then received one-third of a cent to two cents for every person counted. Fifty years later the population of the United States had increased to 17,069,453, and the census of 1840 cost the taxpayers \$833,370. Ten years later the cost had jumped to well over \$1,000,000, and the figures have increased with each successive decade. The fourteenth census, taken in 1920, showed a population of 105,710,620, and the American people paid out \$25,117,000 for this and related data. The scope of the census has steadily broadened through the years, making the decennial count increasingly expensive. Population figures are only a part of the census. The new census will probably show a relative slowing up in the growth of our population. For the first even decades of our history, the population increased at the rate of about 35 per cent. every seventy years. For the next three decades the rate of increase was 26 per cent., followed by a drop to 21 per cent. for the next twenty years. The 1920 census showed a population of 105,710,620, a 14.9 per cent. increase over the 1910 totals. The 1930 census may

## An Army of 100,000 Being Mobilized to Take the Census of 1930

well reveal a rate of increase even smaller than this.

The fourteenth census revealed that the percentage of our 1920 urban population was 51.4, as compared with 45.8 in 1910. An even greater percentage of Americans, in all probability, will be classed as city residents in next year's count, a city being officially defined as an incorporated community with a population of 2,500 or more. In 1880, the percentage of city dwellers was only 28.6.

The 1930 census will not be confined to population figures. It will be a census of population, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, mines and manufactures. The agricultural census will provide an inventory or cross-section of the resources and status of the farming industry. It will thus give the basic data for research work in agricultural economics and extension work.

"Both the nation as a whole and the farmer as a producer are vitally interested in bringing the level of efficiency of agriculture up to the highest point possible," said a memorandum submitted by William M. Jardine, former Secretary of Agriculture, to the House committee, "and accurate statistics, of which the census of agriculture is the essential foundation, will be of the utmost importance in contributing to this result."

Provision for a distribution census was contained in the bill upon which the Seventieth Congress failed to act. This was a project which President Hoover strongly recommended to Congress when he was Secretary of Commerce. Specific information on the distribution of commodities is relatively meager. "We do not even know the volume of our retail trade, nor can we guess it within \$10,000,000,000," Mr. Hoover wrote to the House committee.

Through the cooperation of various private agencies, including the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, experimental censuses of distribution were recently taken in eleven cities of different sizes in various parts of the country. A special committee of sixteen economists and government specialists had charge of

these experiments. After these statistics had been completed and analyzed, the committee recommended to the Department of Commerce that a national census of distribution be taken. Mr. Hoover concurred in the recommendation.

The legislation under which the fourteenth census was taken has three objectionable features, in the opinion of Director Steuart. First, the salaries authorized are too low to enable the Census Bureau to get the kind of men it needs. In 1920 enumerators were paid 4 cents a person counted. The bill upon which the Senate failed to act would have authorized a higher rate of pay. In counting rural population, and the occupants of apartment houses in particular, 4 cents per capita is regarded as an altogether too low a compensation.

## A New Date Approved.

A second objectionable feature of the old bill is the date fixed for the count. Weather conditions in January make the work of the census officials difficult. The Census Bureau wanted Nov. 1 set as the census day, which date was approved by the Senate committee.

A provision setting the number of supervisors at 400 was a third weakness of the old bill. More supervisors are needed, it is said, with a smaller district for each. Director Steuart desired 550 supervisors, with a corresponding number of districts. The bureau faces greater difficulties in the 1930 census than in any of the preceding counts. Americans are great travelers and the enumerator cannot easily be certain that the people in a given city really should be credited to that city. Los Angeles and Miami are two of many cities that are worrying the officials of the Census Bureau. There are many people in these cities who live there for two, three or four months a year, but whose real homes are elsewhere. The job of the Census Bureau will be even more difficult if the count has to be taken in January, for it is in the Winter months that the ranks of the migratory colonies in Florida and Southern California are largest.

Another obstacle lies in the devel-



opment of apartment house and hotel life. Many an enumerator in 1920 spent a day or so in merely getting permission to seek information from the occupants of the apartments. In these days the American mother, as well as the American father, is likely to be a breadwinner. The enumerator may make half a dozen visits to an apartment without results. To assure as accurate a count as possible of the occupants of apartment houses and hotels in New York and other big cities, Director Steuart has taken steps to enroll as enumerators an employe of each large hotel apartment house and institution.

Foreign groups present another problem. In our cities today are many thousands of people who know little, if any, English, and it is no easy assignment for the census enumerator to obtain data from them. President Hoover in due time will issue a proclamation announcing the date and purpose of the census. This will be translated into the principal foreign languages, published in the foreign language press and posted in public places. By these means the Census Bureau hopes to secure the full cooperation of foreigners.

Director Steuart expects cooperation from local committees to help the supervisors and the enumerators. Chambers of Commerce, editors of local newspapers and others familiar with local conditions will assist census officials by recommending men and women as enumerators. Local committees may be appointed to give the supervisors and their assistants advice.

The office force in Washington will be expanded to about 6,000 employes. New employes will be recruited through the Civil Service Commission. The personnel of the field force will be selected, in the main, by the director. Recommendations of Senators and Representatives, of course, will have some weight in his decision. The field force will be employed for about two months. The services of supervisors and a few others will be needed longer, perhaps for six months in all. Two weeks of intensive work will complete the bulk of the figures. Women, as well as men, will be employed as enumerators.

Authority for the census rests on no less solid a foundation than that of the Constitution, which calls for a decennial enumeration.

Population-1929

General.

## BROOKLYN TIMES

FEB 10 1929

### Our Growing Negro Population.

During the past ten years there has been a remarkable migration of negroes from the South into States north of the Mason and Dixon line.

This has been perhaps more marked in the Middle West—with Chicago as the goal—than here in the East. But a survey by the Committee on Regional Plan of New York and its Environs shows that there has been an enormous influx of new negro population into New York City. So great, indeed, that it has increased "four times as fast as the city's white population."

The greatest increase, however, is in Manhattan, where a large area above One Hundred and Tenth street and along Fifth avenue and parallel streets, has been practically pre-empted by them. Here the negroes themselves have their own shops, stores, theatres, banks and homes, and they appear to be running their community in an up-to-date fashion.

In Brooklyn, while the influx is not so great as in Manhattan, it is very pronounced and there are districts, as in the Bedford section, where considerable areas of paralleling streets are occupied by colored people entirely.

On the whole they appear to be a wholesome, respectable and enterprising addition to our citizenry and, apart from the preliminary difficulties of settlement, are adapting themselves well to their new environment.

*Piedmont  
Greenville S.C.*  
SEP 19 1928

### The Decline Of A Major Problem

The proportion of white population in the South is increasing twice as fast as the proportion of colored, and therein rests the hope that this section will never be seriously troubled by racial problems.

From the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters in Atlanta, comes a resume of population statistics in support of this belief that racial questions are tending toward self solution.

The commission shows that there are today but half as many negroes in the United States in proportion to the total population as there were in 1790, and

that, with but two exceptions, every decade in the meantime has shown a lower percentage of negro population than the previous one. In 1790 the percentage of negroes was 19.3, while in 1920 it had declined to 9.9. Decade by decade, beginning in 1790, the figures were 19.3, 18.9, 19, 18.4, 18.1, 16.8, 15.7, 14.1, 12.7, 13.1, 11.9, 11.6, 10.7 and 9.9.

The census returns show also that the rate of gain in negro population has been steadily decreasing, from 32.3 per cent in the decade ending with the year 1800, to 11.2 per cent in the decade 1900-1910, and to 6.5 per cent in the decade ending 1920. The rate of increase of white population also has declined in this period, but not nearly so rapidly, having been 35.8 per cent in the ten years ending with 1800 and 16 per cent in the decade ending 1920. It will be seen, therefore, that of late the white population has been increasing twice as fast as the colored.

It will be of special interest to the South, and to many people a surprise, to learn that the proportion of colored population has declined more rapidly in this section than in any other. In the earlier days practically all the negroes in America lived in the South; but in 1920, chiefly as a result of repeated migrations, there were 1,550,900 members of the race living in other sections of the country, out of a total colored population of 10,463,131. For the last three census periods, 1900, 1910 and 1920, the percentage of negroes to the total population of the South has been respectively 32.3 per cent, 29.8 per cent and 27 per cent. This trend has been true not only of the region as a whole, but also of every Southern state except one. The following table shows the decrease in the percentage of negro population in the several states during this twenty-year period:

Alabama, from 45.2 per cent to 38.4 per cent; Arkansas, from 28 per cent to 27 per cent; Florida, from 43.7 per cent to 34 per cent; Georgia, from 46.7 to 41.7 per cent; Kentucky, from 13.3 to 9.8 per cent; Louisiana, from 47.1 per cent to 38.9 per cent; Mississippi, from 58.5 per cent to 52.2 per cent; North Carolina, from 33 per cent to 29.8 per cent; South Carolina, from 58.4 per cent to 51.4 per cent; Tennessee, from 23.8 to 19.3 per cent; Texas, from 20.4 to 15.9 per cent; Virginia, from 35.6 to 29.9 per cent. Oklahoma is the only exception, showing a slight increase.

While in 1880 there were 300 counties in the South having a predominance of Negro population, by 1920 the number of such counties had declined to 219. From 1910 to 1920, the Negro population showed not only a proportional decrease, but an actual loss in 824 of the South's 1,364 counties.

### Our Negro Population

A study of census figures for more than 100 years past, issued by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, discloses interesting figures which, as the commission observes, may indicate that with a steadily decreasing gain in Negro population and a steadily mounting gain in white population, the race question will eventually take care of itself, since racial problems are usually acute "in direct proportion to the relative numbers of the minority group."

The commission's figures show that there are today about half as many Negroes in the country in proportion to the total population as there were in 1790 and that all but two decades in the meantime have shown a decline in the percentage of population gain for Negroes. The figures themselves are interesting and are here reproduced from the commission's study:

The census returns show also that the rate of gain in Negro population has been steadily decreasing, from 32.3 per cent in the decade ending with the year 1800, to 11.2 per cent in the decade 1900-1910, and to 6.5 per cent in

the decade ending 1920. The rate of increase of white population also has declined in this period, but not nearly so rapidly, having been 35.8 in the ten years ending with 1800, and 16 per cent in the decade ending 1920.

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For the last three census periods, 1900, 1910 and 1920, the percentage of Negroes to the total of population of the South has been respectively 32.3 per cent, 29.8 per cent and 27 per cent. This trend has been true, not only of the region as a whole, but also of every Southern state except one. The following summary shows the decrease in the per cent of Negro population in the several states during this 20-year period.

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Aside from the migration, which would figure largely itself in percentages, it is probable that the high death rate among Negroes, who also have a high birth rate, is responsible for the failure of the race to show the same or a higher percentage of reproduction than the white race. The condition under which most Negroes in this country live is conducive to a high death rate. It must be said in truth that the Negro does not have continually battling in his behalf all the agencies of health which are necessary in a highly intensified and competitive civilization.



News  
Saldobaro, N. C.

SEP 22 1929

## RACE PROBLEM TENDS TO SELF SOLUTION

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"These figures," says the statement, "reveal the fact that there are today but half as many Negroes in the United States in proportion to the total population as there were in 1790, and that with but two exceptions, every decade in the meantime has shown a lower percentage of Negro population than the previous one. In 1790 the percentage of Negroes was 19.3, while in 1920 it had declined to 9.9. Decade by decade, beginning in 1790, the figures were 19.3, 18.9, 19, 18.4, 18.1, 16.8, 15.7, 14.1, 12.7, 13.1, 11.9, 11.6, 10.7 and 9.9.

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"Since the acuteness of any race problem is usually directly proportionate to the relative numbers of the minority group," the statement concludes, "these figures afford good ground for hope that the race problem in the South as a whole, and also in every part of the South, is becoming steadily less acute as a result of this decided population trend."

### FINGERS IN THE CENSUS PIE.

Senator REED of Pennsylvania is filled with righteous indignation about the way in which the Federal Census Bureau is getting ready to handle the forthcoming decennial census. It seems that Director STEUART, being a forehanded gentleman, has been in correspondence with some of those who helped him make the enumeration nine years ago to see if they would be willing to serve again. Now, nine years takes us back to 1920. That was, in Mr. REED'S view, a different era altogether—one of Democratic darkness. Director STEUART'S circular letter happened to be addressed to some of the children of darkness in Pennsylvania. But that State's apostle of light at once wrote a letter to Mr. STEUART, which Senator BRUCE refrains from describing as "bulldozing" or "bullyragging" only because "those might be deemed unparliamentary expressions." It is sufficient to say that Mr. REED

winds up his letter as follows:

I will not consent under any circumstances to the arbitrary reappointment by the Census Bureau of Democratic political appointees employed in connection with the 1920 census, nor do I think this will be countenanced by the President-elect or my colleagues in Congress.

Explanation of Senator REED'S indignation may be found in the necessities of the forthcoming enumeration. In the course of a speech taking his colleague to task for his attitude, Senator BRUCE reveals that the taking of the census will require the services of 375 supervisors, 9,000 or 10,000 supervising clerks, special agents and interpreters, and from 90,000 to 95,000 enumerators—"a wonderful morsel indeed for the voracious maw of the old spoils system."

Mr. BRUCE would put them all under the wing of the Civil Service Commission. Senator FESS mildly rises to suggest that it might be difficult to recruit so many temporary appointees through the ordinary process of examination. The commission itself thinks that what it did in 1910 it can do again in 1930. Exceptions could always be made where examinations were found impracticable.

NEW YORK HERALD

## SEP 22 1929 Negro Numbers Drop Farther Behind Whites

### Percentage in Population Steadily Declines, U. S. Census Reports Indicate

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—It is believed that the race problem in the South is tending steadily to solve itself by a gradual decline in the proportion of Negro population, according to a statement issued here by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, based on an examination of the census returns for more than 100 years.

"These figures," says the statement, "reveal the fact that there are today but half as many Negroes in the United States in proportion to the total population as there were in 1790, and that, with but two exceptions, every decade in the mean time has shown a lower percentage of Negro population than

the previous one.

### Whites Increasing Twice as Fast

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### Negroes Fall Behind in South

"For the last three census periods, 1900, 1910 and 1920, the percentage of Negroes to the total population of the South has been respectively 32.3 per cent, 29.8 per cent and 27 per cent. This trend has been true, not only of the region as a whole, but also of every Southern state except one. The following summary shows the decrease in the per cent of Negro population in the several states during this twenty-year period

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### Actual Loss Recorded

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Population - 1929

Georgia.

## Negroes To Take Census In Negro Neighborhoods

Washington.—(C. N. S.)—Con-  
tending thousands of the 100,000  
house-to-house canvassers who act  
as enumerators for the fifteenth  
census which begins April 1, should  
be Negroes, if the error of past  
censuses are to be avoided, race  
leaders are beginning to take an  
interest in the appointment of the  
census supervisors.

The appointments of additional  
supervisors are announced every  
few days by the Department of  
Commerce. These supervisors have  
the appointing power and pass  
upon applications for employment  
as enumerators, which should be  
sent directly to them.

The recently appointed super-  
visors are as follows: Georgia:  
George L. Blosson, Macon; William  
M. Burson, Athens; Charles M.  
Young, Columbus.



MAY 12 1929  
St. Louis, Home  
to 100,000  
Negroes

30,000 of Race Migrate to  
Missouri City in Less  
Than Decade

By Lester A. Walton

**S**T. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—In less than a decade St. Louis has grown 115,000 more in population. Thirty thousand of these newcomers are Negroes.

The United States Census in 1920 put the total population at 800,000, of which 70,000 were Negroes. Present-day estimates are 915,000 and 1,000,000 respectively.

The majority of migrants came from the cane brakes of Louisiana and the bottom lands of Mississippi and Arkansas. In every respect they were distinctively rural. To them the life and customs of a large city farther north were new and perplexing.

St. Louis Adopted  
Definite Program

In some Northern industrial centres the Negro migrant has been compelled to adjust himself to an urban environment without much assistance. But in St. Louis a definite program was adopted to give the former field hands a larger outlook on life and more in keeping with the times.

The local Urban League maintains a demonstration room where women are taught the use of electricity and gas. Some had only used tallow candles or kerosene lamps in the backwoods. There have been instances of both a male and female migrants putting wet hands on electrical appliances with shocking results.

In this phase of stimulating community service hundreds become familiar with modern household equipment and receive many helpful suggestions from home economists. They learn to cook palatable meals with hot-building foodstuffs to buy the right kind of soaps, and to observe the laws of health and hygiene.

Contests are held and prizes awarded those living in the poorer sections for best-kept homes. Encouragement is given on every hand for the migrant to make the best of poverty.

St. Louis is neither a Northern nor a Southern City. It is a mixture of both in sentiment and tradition. "Jim Crow" cars are unknown. No one is denied the right to vote on racial grounds. The public parks and recreational centres are open to every one. In the railroad stations all sit in the same waiting room.

Twenty years ago Negroes were sold seats in the balcony and gallery of all local theatres. To-day members of the race are barred from large playhouses and movies. Discrimination also has cropped up in seating arrangements at the major league baseball games.

Much of the present unfriendly attitude in places of public accommodation is attributed to the influx of white and colored migrants from the South in recent years. One element brought with it its prejudices of a lifetime; the other its habits of a lifetime.

This city has never been disgraced by a race riot, although some non-residents seem to confuse St. Louis, Mo., with East St. Louis, Ill. They unwittingly charge the former with the racial disturbance some years ago. The Illinois town is on the other side of the Mississippi River.

Maintain Separate  
School System

While there has always been a separate school system no difference is made in compensating the teachers. There are 300 Negro teachers, fifteen principals, two high schools, thirteen graded schools, besides special schools for defectives and others. Sumner high school was built a dozen years ago at a cost of \$750,000. The Vashon High School opened but a short time, cost \$1,000,000.

Love of home comforts, Southern hospitality, a zest for education and an appreciation of cultural values have long stamped the St. Louis Negro as a stable type of citizen. The Anniversary Club is one of the oldest and most representative organizations of its kind in the country.

For years the race has owned homes in all sections of the city. Since the World War it is said to have increased its realty holdings 150 per cent. Negroes have taken over beautiful residences in the area bounded by Vandeventer and Taylor Avenues on the east and west, Cook and Emright Avenues on the north and south.

Another area formerly occupied by white people is Belle Glade and Taylor Avenues on the east and west and Kennerly Avenue and Lucky Street on the north and south. The movement of Negroes has been pronounced west of Jefferson Avenue.

Only recently has the St. Louis Negro attracted more than passing attention in the realm of big business, that is, with but one notable exception—Poro College—one of the largest hair culture institutions owned and operated by Negroes in the country. Poro College, with its large buildings and varied activities—industrial, social and civic—and Sumner High School, extending for almost a block from east to west, brought about an enhancement of property values in that district of West St. Louis known as Ellardsville and raised the tone of the community.

The next concern to excite favorable interest outside of its local boundaries was the People's Finance Corporation, which is housed in its modern office building erected at Jefferson Avenue and Market Street. It deals in industrial and real estate loans, savings and safe deposit service. The company's resources in December, 1928, were \$537,385.37.

100 Negro  
Churches in City

The Inter-City Finance Corporation, the St. Louis Star Baseball Club, champions of the Negro National League, which owns its park; up-to-date hotels, two weekly newspapers—the St. Louis Argus and the St. Louis American; the Booker Washington Theatre and sundry motion picture houses, restaurants, drug stores, haberdasheries, grocery and tea stores, are catalogued among the creditable business enterprises conducted by the race. The Masons and Knights of Pythias have acquired valuable property.

Physicians and lawyers for thirty years have labored to advance the interests of their people.

There are more than 100 Negro churches in St. Louis. The ten largest are:

Tabernacle Baptist Church, membership of 3,500, and property valued at \$250,000; St. Paul A. M. E. Church, membership 2,000, and property valued at \$250,000; Scruggs Memorial C. M. E. Church, membership 320, and property valued at \$200,000; First Baptist Church, membership 2,200, and property valued at \$160,000; Central Baptist Church, membership 1,545, and property valued at \$150,000; Lane Tabernacle C. M. E. Church, membership 2,500, and property valued at \$100,000; All Saints Episcopal Church, membership 473, and property valued at \$100,000; Union Memorial Church, membership 3,500, and property valued at \$125,000; Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, membership 4,000, and property valued at \$75,000, and Berean Presbyterian Church, membership 275, and property valued at \$30,000.

Two years ago the First Baptist Church celebrated its 100th anniversary. St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church is conducting a campaign for funds to build a new church edifice, school and community centre at Cook and Taylor Avenues.

The Pullman shops and the Scullin and Gallagher Steel Works are the two largest industrial units where skilled Negro labor is employed. The American Car and Foundry Company and packing houses have a goodly number on their payrolls. Thousands earn a livelihood in domestic service. There are barber shops galore.

At the last Presidential election 36,000 of the 362,000 registered voters were Negroes.

The city has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the erection of a race hospital.



Population-1929

Pennsylvania

## Census Taker



ANDREW STEVENS

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Andrew F. Stevens, former member of the State Legislature, has been named as one of the four supervisors who will on April 1, 1929, send 1,182 enumerators out to count the city's population.

The appointment of Mr. Stevens, who lives at 1842 Christian street in the Twentieth ward, was announced by Senator David A. Reed in Washington a few days ago.

Mr. Stevens' district, the Thirtieth Pennsylvania census division, comprises the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fourth, Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth wards, between the Delaware river, South street and Poplar street in the central section and between City avenue and Baltimore avenue in West Philadelphia.

On April Fools' day the four supervisors will send forth their workers, not only to count persons but to inquire into personal affairs of every resident of the city. Every person must answer a list of questions, with a possibility of a jail sentence for those who refuse.

Of the 1,182 enumerators, 297 are directly responsible to Mr. Stevens.



Population - 1929  
TIMES  
Roanoke, Va

Virginia  
3

APR 14 1929

# VIRGINIA'S POOR COUNTIES.

The University of Virginia News Letter called attention as long ago as 1925 to the fact that ten counties in Virginia had fewer inhabitants in 1920, as shown by the Census, than in 1790. When the first census was taken. Inasmuch as the loss of population was not due to a loss of territory, it constituted a definite challenge to research students in the field of rural economics. This challenge has been met by Dr. Wilson Gee, professor of rural sociology at the University of Virginia, who, with assistants made possible by funds forthcoming from the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, has been making a detailed study of conditions in the ten counties in question. The result of their investigation is set forth in a very interesting report entitled "Rural Depopulation In Certain Tidewater and Piedmont Areas of Virginia", by Wilson Gee and John J. Corson III.

In a thoughtful review of the volume Professor Robert N. Latture, of Washington and Lee University, makes the statement that Professor Gee and Mr. Corson "have done a splendid service to the State in making this painstaking, first-hand study of the conditions which have caused so many people to leave the areas in recent years."

"The attractive monograph which they have just published contains a summary of their findings and certain conclusions which seem to be warranted. The publication is valuable for the data set forth", Professor Latture goes on. "It is timely", he points out, "because just now the leaders of public policy need more reliable information about conditions among the rural population. This monograph is most significant probably because it opens up the field for a type of research which is most urgently needed throughout the South. Leaders in government and industry are realizing the importance of a more accurate knowledge of the people and the conditions which vitally affect their well-being. Sound public policy must be based on a thorough knowledge of the conditions out of which the problems have arisen."

The ten counties in question are Caroline, Charles City, Essex, Goochland, King and Queen, King George, New Kent, Powhatan, Rapahannock and Stafford. Professor Gee and Mr. Corson undertook to ascertain why people left these counties, where they went, how many subsequently returned, the social and economic classes from which they were drawn, and the influence of the depopulation on the social life and institutions of those who remained. The result of their studies constitutes what Professor Latture terms "a body of factual material which will be eagerly read by many people who are interested in farm life and its problems in the Old Dominion."

The researches of Professor Gee and Mr. Corson reveal that more Negroes than white people live in the ten counties, taken as a whole. In one county the population is three-fourths Negro. The data gathered shows that Negroes tend to leave the county and the State in greater numbers than do whites and they tend to locate farther from their native home. Furthermore, the females leave in greater numbers than do the males. Nearly all of them go to cities. Of the white migrants 60.2 per cent did not leave Virginia. A fairly large proportion of them continued to work on farms; the Negroes, however, tended to flock to the metropolitan centers. The investigation reveals that more than two-thirds of the farms in these ten counties are now operated by Negroes. Professor Gee finds that Negroes are becoming more firmly established in the ownership of land. In Charles City county, for example, 69.5 per cent of the farms are owned by Negroes. "This situation" he comments, "suggests an explanation for the emigration of whites from many communities." The ten counties in question rank very low in per capita wealth; in fact, with one or two exceptions they are among the poorest counties in the entire State. There is very little per capita wealth available for taxation and support of county government and of other agencies of county well-being. Professor Gee and Mr. Corson quote from the exhaustive report of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research: "The plight of the poor county constitutes one of the most serious problems of local government in Virginia. The poor county spends little per inhabitant because it can afford little. It discharges the functions assigned to it by the state in much less adequate fashion than do its more prosperous neighbors. Nevertheless, in order to obtain even these inadequate results it must tax itself more heavily than the wealthier county which maintains a higher standard of governmental service."

There is decided significance in the following paragraph, taken from the summary of the research activities of Professor Gee and Mr. Corson:

"The social and economic activities both of the county governments and of the individuals in the area are severely limited because of a lack of funds with which to carry them on. The county governments cannot afford to pay adequate salaries for their officials. The schools are but poorly maintained. Home demonstration agents are found in only a few of the counties and there is still much room for further development of farm demonstration work. Local

health and public welfare work are scantily provided. For the same reason, the county highway systems, an essential factor in any rural section, are in poor conditions. The lack of adequate transportation facilities is one of the greatest handicaps in the area.

The situation calls for earnest thought and in the words of the authors, "those who would contribute to its solution must combine the practical with far-sighted idealism."



Population - 1929

BRONX HOME NEWS

OCT 20 1929

## Ten Colored Persons to Seven Whites in Indies

The population of the West Indies has recently been estimated as slightly more than 10,000,000, of which probably 7,000,000 are colored or mulattos. Whites predominate in Cuba and Porto Rico, but in all the other islands the colored races outnumber the whites.

Some curious facts came to light concerning the origin of the natives of the Caribbeans. The native colored citizen of Bermuda, for example, is partly descended from the American Indian, 800 of whom were banished to the island during the early Indian wars in New England. In some of the islands are thousands of Hindus imported as coolie labor.

Among the millions of original Caribs populating the West Indies only a few hundred remain, the Spaniards having destroyed them. African slaves were brought to the islands by the registrar-general and the aborigines.

NEW YORK HERALD

SEP 22 1929

## Whites Are Outnumbered 7 to 3 in West Indies

### Native Bermudans Part Indian Ethnological Study Shows

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 21 (AP).—

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West Indies.